

of the most interesting life-histories I have ever read) has been very ill from blood-poisoning in his arm, which has greatly delayed the progress of his work. He is now, however, I am happy to have been informed, making a good recovery.

Turning from geographical matters to general works we find two publications of great interest to all ornithologists lately issued by the British Museum—the fourth volume of Dr. Bowdler Sharpe's 'Hand-list of Birds' and the third volume of the 'Catalogue of Birds' Eggs.' Owing to the great number of additions made of late years to the list of Passerine Birds, a fifth volume has been found necessary to complete the former work, on the importance of which it is not necessary to descant.

The "Aves" of 'Das Tierreich' is also now showing some signs of progress, a new 'Lieferung,' containing Herr Hellmayr's revision of the *Paridae*, *Sittidae*, and *Certhiidae*, having lately made its appearance. When completed it will be an important work, but I fear few of us will live to witness that event, unless more expedition is shown than is at present apparent.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD exhibited an apparently new species of Albatross, which he described as follows:—

+ *THALASSOGERON CARTERI*, n. sp.

Differs from *Thalassogeron chlororhynchus* in having the bill, including the culmen, black, the face and sides of the head white, without the grey tinge of *T. chlororhynchus*, and the feet yellowish white in life, without any blackish colour on the digits and tarsi.

A single male, with an injured wing, was captured alive at Point Cloates, N.W. Australia, on May 12th, 1900, by Mr. Tom Carter. He describes the bill as black, irides black, legs and feet yellowish white. (Type no. T.C. 142 in Mus. Tring.)

Mr. ROTHSCHILD also made remarks on a large collection of birds received from the Island of Hainan. He exhibited specimens of the beautiful *Arboreicola ardens*, hitherto only

known from the type specimen, and of the strange *Temnurus niger*, remarkable for its peculiarly shaped rectrices, as well as of seven other new forms, which he characterized as follows:—

*PSITTIPARUS GULARIS HAINANUS*, n. subsp.

The smallest form, otherwise nearest to *P. g. fokiensis*, with which it agrees in the large and deep black gular spot and the great amount of black on the forehead. From *P. gularis gularis* it differs in the darker colour of the back and more greyish ear-coverts and region under the eye, while from *P. g. transfluvialis*, which is almost as small, it can at once be distinguished by its pure white, not buff flanks. Wing 84–87 mm. (wing of *P. g. transfluvialis* 85–88, of *P. g. fokiensis* 97, *P. g. gularis* about 92 mm.).

*Hab.* Mt. Wuchi, Hainan. Type No. 98 A, Katsumata Coll. (8 specimens).

*SERILOPHUS LUNATUS POLIONOTUS*, n. subsp.

Differs from *S. l. rothschildi* in the black lores, browner crown and occiput, which is distinctly tinged with olive-brown, but not at all buffy brown as in *S. l. lunatus*, while the back is bluish ash-grey with no rufous tinge. The inner secondaries are deep buff, only slightly darker than in *S. l. lunatus*, but not chestnut as in *S. l. rothschildi*, while the upper tail-coverts are quite as dark as in the type of *S. l. rothschildi*. Rump as in *S. l. rothschildi*, but duller and tinged with olive.

*Hab.* Hainan, Mt. Wuchi. Type No. 176 A, Mt. Wuchi, 22.iii.1903. Katsumata Coll. (15 specimens).

The three forms of *S. lunatus* may be distinguished as follows:—

1. *S. lunatus lunatus* (Gould).—Whole head (except forehead) rusty buff; lores buff; inner secondaries very pale buff; whole back tinged with buff. Pegu and Tenasserim.

2. *S. lunatus rothschildi*, Hart. & Butl.—Forehead and crown grey, nape slightly tinged with brown; lores pale grey; back grey with a rufous tinge; inner secondaries chestnut-rufous. Gunong Ijau, Perak.

3. *S. lunatus polionotus*, Rothsch.—Forehead grey, crown and nape tinged with olive-brown; *lores black*; back grey; inner secondaries dark buff. Hainan.

*STACHYRIS GUTTATA SWINHOEI*, n. subsp.

Similar to *S. guttata guttata* from Tenasserim, but smaller; crown and back less rufous, distinctly tinged with olive; upper tail-coverts and tail darker chestnut; outer aspect of wings, especially the inner secondaries, much deeper chestnut, less rufous; ear-coverts dark slate-colour with no rufous or olive tinge. Wing ♀ 64, ♂ 66–68 mm., bill 2–3 mm. shorter.

*Hab.* Mt. Wuchi, Hainan. Type ♂, 28.iii.1903, No. 187 A, Katsumata Coll. (6 specimens). Named in honour of the pioneer of Hainan and Formosan zoology.

*TROCHALOPTERON CANORUM OWSTONI*, n. subsp.

A series of fifteen skins from Mt. Wuchi and Utoshi on the island of Hainan differ from a good series of *T. c. canorum* from the continent in having a paler, distinctly less yellowish, more olive upperside, thus somewhat pointing in the direction of *T. c. taiwanum* from Formosa, and also in having somewhat duller and darker ear-coverts.

Type ♀, Mt. Wuchi, Hainan, 29.iii.1903, Katsumata Coll.

Named after Mr. Alan Owston, the organizer of Mr. Katsumata's expedition.

*STACHYRIDOPSIS RUFICEPS GOODSONI*, n. subsp.

Lores yellow; crown to the nape bright chestnut-red; rest of upper surface greyish olive-green; under surface pale yellow, sides washed with olive; throat bright yellow, with short sharply defined black shaft-stripes near the tip of the feathers. Wing 50–54 mm.

*Hab.* Hainan; type Mt. Wuchi, 24.iii.1903. Katsumata Coll.

12 specimens are before me. Named after Mr. Arthur Goodson, one of the assistants in the Tring Museum.

There are several races of *Stachyridopsis ruficeps*.

*Stach. ruficeps ruficeps*.—Crown rufous-cinnamon, with

hair-like black shaft-lines; throat rusty buff, with black shaft-lines. Himalayas.

*Stach. ruficeps rufifrons*.—Very similar; crown slightly more reddish, somewhat duller; sides of head more ashy; throat lighter, more whitish. Lower hills of the Himalayas, Assam to Burma.

*Stach. ruficeps praeognitus*.—Strikingly different; crown deeper and more chestnut, without black shaft-lines. Formosa.

*Stach. ruficeps goodsoni*.—Differs from all the former in its still brighter uniform chestnut-red crown, more greenish back, and brighter yellow throat. Hainan.

POMATORHINUS TICKELLI HAINANUS, n. subsp.

Differs from *P. tickelli tickelli* in its smaller size, less rufous and more olive-brown upper surface and flanks, shorter and more blackish bill. Wing 97–101, tail 95–97, bill from base 35–41, metatarsus 37–38 mm. Colour of bill dark mouse-grey, not pale brownish as in *P. t. tickelli*.

Represents *P. t. tickelli* of Tenasserim in Hainan, whence I have received a series of 14 males and females collected at No-tai, Laimui-Mon, and Mt. Wuchi. (Type ♂, No. 90 A, No-tai, 30.ix.1902, Katsumata Coll.)

CISSA KATSUMATE, n. sp.

In general appearance like *C. chinensis*, but differs strikingly in the colour of the inner secondaries; these are reddish chestnut, almost blood-red, with wide greenish-blue (in fresh plumage probably quite green) tips, much wider and less pale than in *C. chinensis* and without even an indication of the black subterminal bars which are so conspicuous in *C. chinensis*. The tail is shorter. Wing 138, tail (apparently full-grown) 138, tarsus 46 mm.

This interesting new form will probably prove to be a subspecies of *Cissa chinensis*, but so far I have only a single female, No. 183 A, Mt. Wuchi, Hainan, 24.iii.1903, Katsumata Coll.

Named in honour of its discoverer.